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ness through the employers of its members, but the tax it imposes is laid not on them but on the public. The photo engravers make no hypocritical pretense of not understanding where the money comes from. They know the public pays, and they issue their orders to exploit the public with cynical contempt for any interest except their own.

When employers get together and fix prices they are called gougers and the public rightfully asks the nearest prosecutor to get a well ready.

Sensational News Despatches From South America.

It is to be regretted that general press despatches transmitted between South American countries and the United States are as a rule of such a nature as to be unfair both to them and to us. An appreciable improvement has been made during recent years in consequence of better cable facilities, but it is hard to overcome the common tendency to give prominence to sensational incidents to the exclusion of serious matters far more deserving of discussion.

North Americans who visit the southern republics often complain that the news published there concerning the United States is limited chiefly to articles about lynchings, divorces, Wild West holdups or the sporadic activities of New York gunmen. With equal justice citizens of the Latin American republics rebuffing in this country may resent our habit of magnifying events occurring down there which are not representative of the general culture and prevailing public sentiment of their respective countries.

A case in point is the prominence which the American press has given to the recent reports of anti-Pan-American manifestations in La Paz, Bolivia. While there is undoubtedly considerable feeling between Peru and Bolivia because of the Tacna-Arica impasse, the chances are that when we learn the full details of the trouble we shall find that the current despatches have exaggerated its present seriousness. It is difficult to believe that the sober, thinking people of either country will permit a situation to develop which will endanger the peace of the southern continent.

What we need here is more information about the worth while things the progressive South American people are doing. We need to know these people sufficiently well to appreciate the fact that the great majority of their inhabitants, like our own, are peaceful and industrious citizens and not lawless mobs habitually engaged in brawls and revolutions.

We Have Law Enough: Enforce It!

The legislative committee which has investigated revolutionary enterprises in New York State reports that new laws are not needed for the punishment of revolutionists.

What is needed, the committee finds, is intelligent enforcement of existing statutes.

Years ago the Legislature enacted laws to punish men and women who would overturn the Government by violence. Conspiracy to rob, conspiracy to commit arson, conspiracy to cause public disorder, conspiracy to murder, all were crimes before Bolsheviks became familiar in daily conversation. The State statutes defining criminal anarchy and providing penalties for criminal anarchists are nearly twenty years old.

We have law enough. We have lacked law enforcers. Perhaps conditions at one time did not necessitate such rigorous application of the statutes as has recently become advisable if not necessary.

Of late the public has been differentiating sharply between legitimate political agitation and the advocacy of violence under cloak of political agitation. While popular feeling remains as it now is we may look confidently for effective enforcement of the enactments to punish criminal anarchists. When the public grows careless vigilance will be relaxed. Fortunately the public is not likely to become careless while the need for vigilance continues.

Is All Social Club Life Languihing?

The Women's Union Club of this city, said to be the oldest of its kind in this country, having a membership of 1,200 and owning a handsome and thoroughly modern clubhouse, is beset by factional troubles which have caused the resignations from office of its president and other officers and committee members. These resignations followed a display of "lack of confidence," the resigning officers say, at a recent meeting.

Two things disclosed at the meeting prompted a minority to record lack of confidence: first, a proposed increase in dues, and second, a financial statement showing a cash balance on hand, which balance, the critics contended, "should not have been allowed to accumulate, but should have been used for increasing the comforts of the members of the club."

The second cause of complaint is as old as clubdom and is based on the firmly established principle that a social club's receipts should be used for members' comfort. But wise club management has ever in mind that always convenient item "cash on hand," cash to be available for purposes which do not always seem to members to be for their comfort: obliteration of the marks of wear and tear on furniture; the replenishment of dining room and kitchen equipment; a doing over of rooms with paint, rugs,

curtains; meeting the plumber's ever recurring bills.

The problems, accumulation of cash on hand and the therefore not obvious need of higher dues, the members at the Women's Union Club are quite as able to solve wisely as any other club membership. What the incident suggests is the question if here is not a symptom of an interest, described in parliamentary language as "lack of confidence," which indicates a state of mind not peculiar at this time to this club or any other women's club. Has there not been growing in this land since the first of July last a change in social spirit which affects unfavorably the popularity of all social clubs, an altered social taste which seeks satisfaction in entertainment found elsewhere than in social clubs? Theatres, multiplying in numbers amazingly, entertain, at prodigious prices, patrons in unexampled numbers; no farmer owning a hundred acres within forty minutes of Broadway but has offers for his land from new golf clubs; a project is on foot for a country club exclusively for women; tennis with both men and women enjoys a vogue unprecedented; automobile as a recreation for men and women books the way of all other road traffic; winter travel to foreign and domestic resorts southward has recently exceeded all former records.

If prohibition has in any degree affected the popularity of men's social clubs it may, by reduced influence, have affected the patronage of women's social clubs, for the reason that men are now more than in recent decades profiting by the companionship of the women of their families when seeking aside from their clubs, entertainment, recreation, outdoor exercise, play, rest or any change from ordinary pursuits.

We do not know; we merely present the case for consideration and judgment by those who know all things sociological.

The Legislature and the Sunday Movies.

Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers are regular patrons of the motion picture theatres on Sundays. It is probably safe to say that very few of these persons are kept from attending to their regular religious duties because of a weakness for the cinematographic drama. In fact it is probable that the attendance at the churches would be increased to the slightest degree if every one of these establishments remained closed from Saturday night until Monday.

Under the circumstances it is necessary to look elsewhere for an explanation of the bill introduced in the Legislature to prohibit all motion picture exhibition on Sunday if an entrance fee is charged. If this bill is placed upon the statute book as a blue law, reeking of the spirit of antiquity, it will be but the first step in the direction of putting an end to other things on Sundays, from converts at the Metropolitan Opera House to the variety shows without costume known as "sacred concerts."

Finally, no doubt it would be proposed to lock the doors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Hispanic Museum, the Brooklyn Museum and the Museum of Natural History as places of secular resort.

Your reformer objects to the movies because he thinks that through them harm is done or might be done to the morals of the public. Actually they afford innocent amusement to many who have nothing else to do, and who, deprived of such entertainment, would spend their time in environment possibly less innocuous.

The Reception of a Recruit.

"If any young man who contemplates enlisting in the army fears that he may be recruited in rudeness or mistreated with asperity we beg to assure him that these points have been looked to by the Secretary of War. In Circular No. 82, dated February 25 and addressed by the Hon. Newton D. Baker to the Chief of Staff, full instructions are given to all concerned upon the treatment of recruits.

"In the vast majority of cases," says Mr. Baker, "these young men are going through their first experience away from home. Their minds are peculiarly open to impressions which may be and frequently are lasting." Officers should do their best, in human interest and sympathy as well as in drill and discipline, to buck the newcomer up. First of all, see to the chow, grub or eat;

"Recruits should be invariably met at the station, no matter what the hour, by a representative, preferably a commissioned officer, of the organization to which they are assigned. If assignment to organization has not yet been made they should be met by a representative, preferably a commissioned officer, of the commanding officer. Previous notice of their arrival having been received, a hot meal should be prepared and waiting for them. This without regard to the hour of the arrival. Young men are invariably hungry and there is no better first impression to be given than that of the thought that provides this first essential to comfort."

After that a good night's rest and a personal interview with the organization commander. "No greater mistake," says Secretary Baker, "can be made at this initial interview than to adopt an austere or unapproachable or bullying tone with threats of dire punishment for military misdemeanors as yet unknown to the recruit."

The rookie is not to be rushed. A driving drillmaster is not always the

best man for the first days of the recruit's training. The new soldiers must also be kept away from possible exploitation by "the older soldiers of the organization." So Mulvaney is not to be trusted.

When the soldier completes his enlistment and wishes to return to civil life some little fuss should be made over his departure:

"Not only the immediate commanding officer, but the regimental post and station commander, and wherever possible the Division Commander, should see the departing soldier personally, express his regret at losing him from the service, be prepared to praise him for any particular duty well performed, wish him success, express the desire to have informed of his progress, and in any other way show a real human interest in the man who has done his share of service to his country."

These orders, says the Secretary of War, are not issued "to the end that the recruit should be either coddled or petted." There are certain grizzled officers, ranging from Colonel down to sergeant, who will be pleased to hear it.

The Police Have to Be Shown.

A few days ago a daring daylight robbery on Sixth avenue in the Forties was reported to the police on Friday they refused to believe it.

A sergeant on the same day was told that a lunatic in a motor car was passing the windows of shops on upper Broadway for revolver practice. The man in blue seemed to regard the story as too fishy for words until warnings about the activities of the fantastic mulefactor came from various independent sources.

When the first news of the bond theft conspiracy in which messenger boys figured came out there was a tendency observable on the part of the peace officers of the city to regard the whole matter as having been greatly exaggerated. Furthermore, there has been evident a disinclination in the police force to make public reports of burglaries and other crimes, no doubt because the guardians of the law wished to be satisfied in their own minds that the citizens who had been robbed or held up were not laboring under some unfortunate delusion.

Of course in a way it is natural that the police should take it for granted that certain things are not done, or even are impossible. For example, it was almost an article of faith shared by them with the general public that persons with a record of a certain sort should take care not to cross the imaginary red line separating the financial district from the rest of the town.

But it is easy to see, on the other hand, that a really daring criminal who had Napoleon's contempt for the "heavily walled impossible" and a logical mind to boot might regard the neighborhood of a police station, the lunch hour, or the presence of a crowd as so many details in his favor. He might assume that he would not be expected to show utter disrespect for the accepted professional tradition of his enemies, the officers and rank of the force, and that some might profit by disregarding them.

Nobody wants the police to believe everything, for that would make every law abiding person unsafe. But it would be just as well if they were more credulous about things which are technically impossible.

The Zurich police have decided that the recent explosion which wrecked the American consulate in their city was the result of an attack arranged by Bolsheviks in revenge for the deportation of anarchists from this country. Everybody in the United States knew that the aliens we returned to their homes were undesirable, but that the enforced repatriation would so deeply stir the rage of the Bolsheviks who had to receive them is a revelation of their character more convincing than anybody here expected.

A New York critic suggests that the present may be remembered as the "Chesterman era." Why not? Has not Das Forum of Munich deftly dubbed him the literary "Grossmuller" of the period? This is not only a definition but a description.

Borough President Cuman's great proposal for building houses for the people on public land, if it serves no other purpose, will make him talked about.

saved by the System.

It was a saved by a muffled "Hail!" I would a tale unfold.

His brow was black as his hair; His eyes, the blood I've ever heard, Made all my blood run cold.

"A set," he said, "of bombs I made—Material of choice grade."

The workman's upbreath— And when I told him I told And how my labor has been foiled, It makes—"It did—me scream."

"When I had done the set complete, I boxed each in a manner neat And then addressed with craft Each box to one our cause had failed, And then the lot that night I mailed, And laughed—'Gods, how I laughed!'"

"I laughed because I little knew What I was to be subjected to. I thought no turned me pale."

"I thus perverted play the fate, With most deserving casualties— But let me to my tale."

"Work done," he said with manner mild, "I went home to my wife and child, And waited for the blow."

I waited with a main profound, But never yet have heard a sound: That was six months ago.

"You can't conceive," he said, "the strain To which suspense subjects the brain—Despair, doubt, doom, disgrace, To mail one's masterpieces fast, And, despite protests and fuss, To leave without a trace!"

"I am a poet," he said, "I had his pale, 'Accursed me a world none, 'Accursed me a world none, He died as one in torment free, While faintly floated down the breeze, 'The mail! the mail! the mail!'"

Maureen Moore.

RED DOG FLOUR.

Domestic Infelicity in the United States Grain Corporation.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article in yesterday's paper entitled "We Are Over the Top on Pinnacle Prices of Food" is so strong generally that I know you will be glad to have us tell you that the flour to be sold on credit abroad is not low grade or "Red Dog," as the article states. It is a strong, wholesome flour and produces a good, nutritious loaf. It is also the same character of flour we have been exporting all the year to all our foreign customers, from the crop of 1919. It is also the same class of flour we have been reselling in the domestic market in the United States.

It is a pure wheat flour made mostly, as you say, from the soft winter wheat, but it has not only given satisfaction to the importing countries abroad but has given general satisfaction to the consuming public in the United States, who have recently purchased it under our resale programme; and they are still purchasing this flour in different parts of the country to a moderate extent, although not in large enough volume to meet our foreign orders.

We are very anxious that the impression should not go out that we are unloading on these hungry people an inferior quality of flour.

UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION,
By WATSON S. MOORE,
Second Vice-President,
New York, March 20.

It was on the authority of Mr. Julius Barrow, head of the United States Grain Corporation, that we claimed the "our" as inferior to the usual American standards.

In his demand upon Congress for authority to sell abroad on long time credits the 5,000,000 barrels of flour made of soft winter wheat Mr. Barrow said that it could not be sold to American consumers because they would buy the brands of higher grades and prices.

Our authority for the particular nomenclature of Red Dog was an important house of grain experts.

But We Are Still at War.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I have read with interest the editorial article "The Unhappy Passports" in your St. Patrick's Day number, but it seems to me that you quite miss the mark.

It is unfortunate that if passports are required there is no cost to them, but it is not still more unfortunate that they are required at all.

The war is over and no good reason other than political patronage occurs to me for the survival of this "red dog" requirement which adds to the high cost of living and withholds from productive pursuits a whole regiment of clerks in the passport division.

Why not abolish passports altogether?
ALFRED GROSSMAN,
New York, March 20.

CALIFORNIA.

Comprehensive Final Decision by a Native Son.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: As a Californian compelled by force of circumstances to spend the last four years in New York I wish to contradict fully John Losant's statements about California made in the letter headed "Take Your California."

In fact California is the only and one state in the Union fit to live in. The most beautiful spot in America, and all the jealous remarks of John Losant cannot make it otherwise.

NEW YORK, March 20.

THIS YEAR'S CANDIDATES.

A Veteran's Choice for His Sixteenth Vote for President.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Snowed in, away in, but we don't care a little bit!

For President—Hiram Johnson.
For Vice-President—Governor Allen of Kansas.

For a red hot American Republican ticket of this character I hope to cast my sixteenth Presidential preference vote.

BURBETT,
SHERMAN HOME, TORONTO, ME, March 20.

A Call to Daylight Savers.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: There is urgent need of an expression of public opinion against the present action to repeal the daylight saving law before March 28, when it goes into effect.

The law is "so great a benefit to the working men and working women in this State," it is repeated, "that it is a shame to repeal it." This is a beautiful, the advantages of "open air recreation in daylight afforded by the extra hour more than offset the farmers' opposition."

WORKINGMAN,
New York, March 20.

A Compliment From the Flower Show.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Allow me, as one of the larger exhibitors at the flower show, to express to you my appreciation of the editorial article which appeared on Thursday on the flower show and to commend you for having on your staff a writer who shows the broad minded love of flowers and nature that must have been the inspiration of what I consider the finest specimen of newspaper appreciation of our flower shows that has ever been published.

WALLACE R. PIERSON,
Crownville, Conn., March 20.

PUSS ON GUARD.

Feline Protectors of Garden and Feed Bin in New Jersey.

NAVY PAY.

A Glimpse Behind the Scenes in An Officer's Home.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: No one appreciates more fully the necessity of national economy after conflict than does a naval officer. He knows the tremendous dissipation of resources with which the onslaught of an enemy must be met and his devastation reclaimed.

No one serves less of the revenues of his Government expended in his behalf than a naval officer. He requires compensation adequate only to sustain those dependent upon him so that he may live untrammelled thought to the demands of his profession.

No one serves his country with more single-minded purpose and with greater devotion to duty.

Yet we are told we are of luxurious habits, even spendthrifts. Well, perhaps so; but the following is a typical condition now existing in the homes of naval officers throughout this prosperous land.

My wife has a niece who is married to a Lieutenant-Commander in the navy serving at sea in the Pacific fleet. She has several splendid little children. Her husband's father and grandfather are distinguished naval officers. This young officer maintains in efficient manner the glorious traditions of service handed on to him. His wife also is the daughter of a naval officer and her one thought is the welfare of her children.

A few days ago I was present when my wife met this charming woman on the street.

That is the news of the pay bill? The latter inquired of my wife.

"No chance, they say," was my wife's reply.

"Well, we are told to be economical. I am simply at a loss where to cut down any more. Long ago I gave up all entertaining. I haven't had a servant for a year. I do all the laundry work too. I have no new clothes and spring is here. My old ones are worn out. Our food is the plainest and any further reduction will starve the children. That I cannot and will not do."

It is born in a woman of such forebears to bring up children who will be equipped with both moral and physical strength, ready to serve their country when their call comes. As yet she is spared one thing, the cost of properly educating these children so that they can meet their full obligation to the State. She is thankful that they are still too young.

My own children will soon have to be denied further education. "Why remain?" is asked. Something more than merely "getting out" has to be considered. It is—LOYALTY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 20.

LET BARBERS BEWARE!

Far Reaching Consequences Predicted of a Further Rise in Prices.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Since the barbers raised their prices to shave, haircuts and other minor attentions of their art, our notices more persons with scrubby beards and overgrown tufts of tangled hair. A glance about in the subway or elevated cars or in any place where numbers of men congregate reveals this state of affairs. Another increase of prices by the barbers will probably result in the old time beard of the man of the street, together with the flowing locks of our forefathers.

The smooth shaven face and closely clipped hair are products of our modern business activity. They are indicative of haste. The beard and flowing locks flourished in the good old days when people were of a more leisurely disposition. Neither of these becoming appendages possesses any grace of distinction when compelled to appear in costume. They are best set forth when the wearer appears clad in a well cut long coat and knee breeches.

Fashion will have to decree the coming of these if our hirsute appendages above mentioned are to undergo a radical change in appearance. The new, revolutionary scale of prices charged by the barbers is therefore calculated to have far reaching effects.

Your readers are coming forward with suggestions as to how one may haircut himself, but the thought of such a thing even is enough to make the hardest of us pause and think before trying to qualify as a personal landscaper.

J. A. K.,
ELIZABETH, N. J., March 20.

Thanks for an Anonymous Mother.

To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Through your column I should like to thank an anonymous mother who sent me a boxful of children's clothes which had evidently been laid away in chamber for a long time. This in response to the notice in your paper several days ago, in which I appealed in behalf of Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh for castoff clothing and old materials of all descriptions to be sent to me addressed to 1425 Broadway.

Many old silk stockings and grown-up gowns and capes of all varieties have been gratefully received by me for the use of the indigent and the few little garments—perhaps of a departed baby's mother—were willing to overlook her own feelings in keeping them so that some little French or Belgian or Rumanian child may not be cold—are received in the same beautiful spirit in which they are sent. I should like the mother to know that.